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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 16, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 60  
Humidity 75 " 53

January 16, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 67 " 48

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.15.

7563 日三廿月日十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

二月一英法荷美六號

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the " Telegraph."]

### THE KAISER'S "CONSCIENCE."

A New Pose by Wilhelm.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.  
The Norddeutscher publishes a letter from the Kaiser, addressed to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and dated October 31, saying the enemy peoples have been kept in the war by lies and frauds because their rulers are without the moral courage to speak a peace-word.

"It is necessary," continues the letter, "to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own and enemy peoples, who is indifferent to any wilful misrepresentation of his action, and who possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings. I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft Notes on these lines, submit them to me, and make all necessary arrangements without delay."

### GERMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT.

Found in Dutch Territorial Waters.

January 15, 1.30 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Flushing says that a Dutch warship has brought in a German submarine, which was found in Dutch territorial waters.

The submarine will be interned.

Released After Investigation.

January 15, 6.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Flushing, the German submarine was released after investigation, and conducted outside territorial waters.

### THE RUMANIAN INVASION.

Prospects of a Change for the Better.

January 15, 1.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Admiral Fournier, writing to the *Matin* on his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front, says that the Tsar told him that in a few weeks the situation in the Balkans will assume a different aspect.

Admiral Fournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered, and his progress stopped by cold and exhaustion, whilst his increasingly heavy losses will paralyse his efforts towards Salonica.

The Enemy Pressed Back.

January 15, 2.25 p.m.  
A Russian wireless official message says:—The Rumanians attacked the heights in the region of the Kasino River, and, after violent bayonet fighting, threw back the enemy a verst to the south.

The Russo-Rumanians repulsed an offensive in the same region and pressed back the enemy two versts to the south.

We withdrew slightly to the north in the Vedeni region, and repulsed with great losses several attacks north-east of Focani.

Strong Russo-Rumanian Attacks.

January 15, 5.20 p.m.  
A wireless German official message says:—We repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks north of the Susita Valley.

### THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

January 15, 5.10 p.m.  
A French communiqué says:—In Macedonia bad weather has caused numerous floods. There have been heavy snowstorms.

In the Lake Prespa region, the Italians repulsed an enemy attack, and a munition depot has been destroyed north of Armati.

There have been engagements south of Lake Ochrida, particularly at Veliterna, where a Indo-Chinese detachment has been in action. Another detachment slightly progressed beyond Sveti.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A New Punitive Expedition.

January 15, 4.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome quotes Austrian reports that important contingents of Austrian and Bavarian troops are concentrating at Innsbruck. They will be trained to mountain warfare, with a view to "a new punitive expedition" against Italy in the Trentino, in the spring.

Increased Artillery Fire.

January 15, 5.20 p.m.  
An Italian official announcement says:—There was increased enemy artillery fire in the Carso region, to the east of Gorizia.

### THE PRIZE COURT.

Awards to British Warships.

January 15, 4.50 p.m.  
The Prize Court has awarded £5,250 to a number of British warships for the sinking of the German battleship *Bücher*, off the Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1916.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

January 15, 4.10 p.m.  
A French communiqué says:—There has been fairly great artillery firing at Avre, and between the Aisne and Argonne.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the " Telegraph."]

### JAPANESE SOLDIER WINS MILITARY MEDAL.

A Private in the Middlesex Regiment.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.

His Majesty the King has consented to present the Military Medal to a Japanese soldier—Private Ohara, of the Middlesex Regiment, who is in hospital at El monton, with severe wounds.

Private Ohara joined the Sikhs in India at the outbreak of the war and was afterwards transferred to the Middlesex Regiment. He was formerly a journalist in Tokyo.

### THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

January 15, 2.20 p.m.

The following vessels have been sunk:—Steamers: Beaufront and Brentwood (British), Vastfold (Norwegian) and Evangelos (Greek). Sailing ship: Ruby (Russian).

### PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

January 15, 2.35 p.m.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—We progressed eastward and westward of Kut-el-Amara and, except for a small area north-eastward of Kut-el-Amara the whole of the right bank east of Shat-al-Hai has been cleared.

### GENERAL BOTHA AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

January 15, 10.05 p.m.

It is officially stated that, since urgent affairs prevent General Botha's leaving South Africa, the Imperial Government has acceded to the Union Government's request for his release from the South East African command at the earliest possible moment, in order that he may be enabled to represent South Africa at the War Conference.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH.

Washington, January 15.

It is expected that the State Department will make a statement explaining Mr. Gerard's speech which he made at the banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, with the object of allying Germany and France. The official version agrees with that published by the Press.

### THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

Petrigrad, January 15.

The reactionary ex-minister M. Stcheglovitoff has been appointed President of the Council of Empire.

A number of retirements and fresh appointments to the Council replaces the Progressive by an Extreme Right majority.

### CHEKIANG IN DISMAY.

Protest Against Rule by  
Outsiders.

We are informed on good authority that there is no truth in the rumour that General Yang Shar-ih is sending two battalions of his troops to Chekiang. Indeed no troops are being moved in that direction at present. Quite recently General Chen and Col. Tsao went to Hangchow. They returned to Shanghai last evening.

Our Hangchow correspondent, writing on January 5, says:—

There were several thousands at the public meeting yesterday in the Theatre to protest against Yang and Chi coming as Military and Civil Governors. The performance was quite in keeping with the theatre and most amusing. While I was there the speeches were heated in spite of the intense cold, and there was more perspiration than inspiration.

After the excited speakers had had their say and the steam let off, deputies were appointed to proceed to Peking and Nanking and telegrams were drafted to be sent to the President and Vice President to the effect that Chekiang since the revolution had always preserved peace, and if Northerners were sent here now, it would be most inconvenient, dangerous in fact, and a great

pity because of a small quarrel between the Military and Police which had now been amicably settled and would not occur again; and asking that the Edict ordering Yang and Chi be withdrawn at once.

Chinese papers give the following account of this meeting. As the theatre is a large one, the number of persons attending must have exceeded 4,000, as both the upper and the ground floors were packed to the full. After the Chairman had explained the purpose of the meeting, several speeches were made. Their general tenor was to the effect that the trouble was a trifling one arising from a small misunderstanding between the troops and the police, which did not at all justify the suppression of both the military and civil governors of Chekiang by the Central Government; that hitherto as Chekiang had been governed by Chekiang men, who naturally had the welfare of their native towns and home folk always at heart, much suffering and bloodshed were averted during the stirring times of revolution and rebellion; that if the Chekiang people were unable to protect their own province against the intrusion by strangers, they would also be impotent to protect the country as a whole; that the admission of outsiders as governors would be a fatal mistake, as, on the trial of the strangers, northern troops would follow; and that to avoid bloodshed which would surely result

in maintaining that peace which was at times seriously threatened. It is consequently hoped, by many who view with favour his appointment, that the present agitation, which is being engineered by displaced officials in Chekiang, will not influence the Central Government in its policy lest that should mean the revival of dissensions among the Chekiang officials which could not but have an unfavourable effect upon commercial and political conditions in Shanghai.

As is usual in such cases, after the meeting telegrams were freely despatched to all influential quarters and in the names of all influential bodies or persons.

General Yang, who is a native of Anhui, is a graduate of the famous Peiyang Military Academy. At the time of the establishment of the Republic he was Commissioner for the defence of Songkiang and came into greater prominence in the early part of last year when, following the assassination of Admiral Tseng Jui-cheng in November, 1915, he was appointed Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang. He fully justified his appointment by the manner in which he handled his troops during the crisis in December when the attempt was made to seize the cruiser *Chao-ho* and by the good order he maintained in the Shanghai district during the exciting times which followed the declaration by Chekiang of independence. It will be remembered that soon after the declaration of independence he moved his troops to the boundary of Chekiang and succeeded

in maintaining that peace which was at times seriously threatened. It is consequently hoped, by many who view with favour his appointment, that the present agitation, which is being engineered by displaced officials in Chekiang, will not influence the Central Government in its policy lest that should mean the revival of dissensions among the Chekiang officials which could not but have an unfavourable effect upon commercial and political conditions in Shanghai.

On the other hand the appointment of the two men named—H. E. Tsai Yuen-san is a brother of the Civil Governor of Kiangnan—would mean that the Chekiang authorities would be in close touch with the Vice-President, Feng Kuei-chang, a fact which should conduce to the maintenance of order and prosperity in the province and its vicinity.—*N. O. Daily News*.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the " Telegraph."]

### JAPANESE NAVAL EXPLOSION.

Four Hundred Casualties.

London, Jan. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is estimated that 400 casualties were caused through an explosion in the magazine of the battle cruiser *Izukuba* while she was anchored in harbour at Yokosuka.

### INTERESTING BIRTH.

London, January 15.  
Mrs. Austen Chamberlain has given birth to a son.

### EARLIER TELEGRAM.

#### U.S. CRUISER ASHORE.

London, January 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Eureka says the first-class cruiser *Milwaukee* has gone ashore in a fog, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. This will be a loss of seven million dollars (gold).

### CAPTURING RIVAL TRADE.

An Example in Surrey.

At Ashtead, not very far down

in Surrey, there was opened a factory in which provision is made for turning out three million feet of cinematograph film stock each week. The company responsible, a private one, is the British Film Stock Company, and it is hazardous that "the time is not far distant when England will not be dependent upon America for any of the constituents of film stock, and when the films shown in the cinema houses of this country will be, from raw material to exhibited film, all British." If this were achieved it would mean the keeping in this country of about 70 per cent. of a very large amount which now goes abroad annually, and this factory is the biggest in existence for the purpose. Incidentally, too, the venture is a useful means to Germany, which finds her best market for films and materials in America, and it is encouraging to note that the Ashtead works are fully equipped in every detail with appliances of British manufacture. The production of the base on which the picture film is put for use is at present almost exclusively American industry, a dry atmosphere being essential to the process, but it was stated at the Gramshaw works that

there may be a great revolution in this respect and that in the change there will be an important saving of processes and consequently of expense. It was added, too, that there need be no longer any fears as to the supply of film chemicals running out because only Germany has them. The British manufacturer, making good use of the assistance that has been given to him, is now in the market with the needed materials, and extension of the home industry is all that is needed to meet our requirements. And here is a curious thing. There was somewhere down in the country an English controlled and financed factory doing business on a moderate scale. A big importing firm came along and simply wiped it out, buying and then closing it. Now, on that very ground, there is an entirely British factory of several times the capacity of the one extinguished.

33 ENCL. 44792

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

### THE CHINESE AND THE SCHOOLS.

H.E. the Governor had some pertinent remarks to make at the distribution of prizes at Queen's College yesterday—none of them more so than that the upper school in that institution contained too many boys who were not fitted to be there. The tendency, said His Excellency, was to give too rapid promotion. If a boy did not get this, the parents thought that there was something wrong, and threatened to remove the lad. His Excellency would issue stringent orders to the Head, to the effect that boys not fit for promotion should not get it. These observations, taken in conjunction with others made at the various local schools during the last few days, indicate that our past comments on the education afforded in Hongkong have not been entirely fruitless. Sir Henry May's candour in dealing with the question will not be thrown away, but will rather be appreciated by all right-thinking people.

Allusion is made by the Governor to the parents' complaints. We sometimes wonder if the schoolmasters of Hongkong bear as many of these as reach us at fairly rapid intervals. As the younger generation of Hongkong Chinese attain to the dignity of parenthood and begin to send their boys to school, such complaints naturally become more and more frequent, for these particular parents "know the ropes"; they themselves have been educated in this colony, and they have heard the best and the worst of all that happens in the local schools. The old-fashioned Chinese father could speak no English, as a rule; he paid his boys' school bills, but whether the money so laid out was honestly earned or not he had no means of discovering. This more modern parent, on the other hand, occasionally wants to keep some check on his son's work, and when he learns—as he very quickly can do—that, in certain instances, that son is being taught by a man who is either incompetent or else really negligent of his duty, there is nothing extraordinary in his feeling dissatisfied. In the course of last week alone we heard grave complaints of negligence from Chinese parents—in two cases in a Government school and, in a third, in what we suppose would be called a missionary society school. In the course of a year we hear scores.

That this discontent may have less justification in the future is reasonably arguable from some statements made by the Director of Education in addressing the St. Joseph's College boys the other day; but the unfortunate point about most Hongkong reforms is that they proceed so slowly that, by the time they have begun to make themselves felt, a new generation has arisen. It is for the youth of to-day, rather than of to-morrow, that those really interested in educational work very naturally plead. The feeling that the school authorities are not giving value for the money which they charge is rife in the Colony; and that it exists is a stigma upon the British community which must be wiped out without more ado. The Chinese merchant is a man with a long record of honest trade behind him; his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and so on were wont to regard a bargain as a sacred matter. What would such men think of a race that undertook to fulfil certain obligations in return for money received, and then did not fulfil them? Education is not a thing to be played with. If we intend putting it within the reach of the Chinese, at least let us do the thing thoroughly, and not humbug them or prey upon them.

## Opium and Whisky.

We are exceedingly glad to read that at least one public man here—Mr. E. J. Grist—has had the courage to speak his mind on the opium question. Speaking in court the other day, in defence of some opium smokers, and concerning the efforts that are made to stop the practice, he said: "They might as well try to stop a European from cropping into a hotel for a whisky and soda." This is a point which the anti-opium crank obstinately refuses to comprehend. It is noticeable that the most earnest advocates of prohibition in the case of opium are some of the pious people at home who certainly never saw China and have probably never set eyes on an opium smoker. When the British people can prove that opium has wrought more harm, man for man, among the Chinese of Hongkong than alcohol has been responsible for among the British element, it will be quite time to punish the smoker. There are scores of directions in which we could really help the Chinese without in any way curtailing their legitimate liberties; but we have encouraged this anti-smoking craze till we have really convinced ourselves that indulgence in opium is the unforgivable sin. If we would but cultivate a habit of minding our own business, and would turn our eyes to the far greater ravages made by alcohol on our own people, the Chinese might begin to respect us, instead of (as they assuredly now do) laughing at us for some of the ripest and most full-flavoured hypocrites on the face of the earth.

## America and Belgium.

There is a sorrowful dignity about the Reply of Belgium to President Wilson, as published by Reuter this morning; and if that gentleman is as honest as we have always given him credit for being, he will certainly see and appreciate the implied rebuke to him which it contains. Belgium, a small, well-ordered country, minding its own business and having no desire to enter into the quarrels among the great Powers, is asked by one of those Powers to consent to a dastardly breach of treaty. She declines to sacrifice her honour—to be bullied into an act which would have destroyed the high repute which she held among the nations—and therefore she is overtaken by dirty hordes of robbers, marauding under the name of soldiers. Her civilians are put to the torture and finally cast away like slaves—and, in face of all this, the American Note as good as implies that she and the countries that are fighting for her deliverance are tarred with the same brush as Germany! We hope that Dr. Wilson's next communication will be less of a "Note" than an apology for a gratuitous insult.

## Blind Beggars.

Some little while back we had occasion frequently to complain of the presence in Queen's Road Central of two blind Chinese girls who were continually pestering passers-by for coppers. Of late, we have been happy to note that the thoroughfare has been free of these beggars, and we gladly acknowledge the work of the police in making what our American friends would term a "clean-up." But, while this particular couple has been sent away, we have noticed quite a number of fresh arrivals during the past week or so, evidently in anticipation of Chinese New Year. Beggars, old and young, can be encountered in most of our principal thoroughfares just now. A day or so ago we saw a blind child in charge of an elderly girl, in Des Voeux Road Central, and the latter was directing the little one to follow up Europeans as they passed by. The poor little mite obeyed her instructions without any ado whatever, and we saw her literally clinging on to the coat-tails of one European gentleman until she was shaken off. This sort of thing ought certainly never to be tolerated. But the worst feature of all these cases is that a regular business is made of "running" these poor blind children. Cannot something be done to put a stop to the evil?

Early this morning a fire broke out at a cigarette store, which was situated in a niche in the wall on the west side of the house, No. 384, Queen's Road Central. The fire spread to a cook-house at the rear of the premises, this, with the contents, being destroyed. The prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade prevented the flames from doing much damage, and the fire was soon extinguished. The premises are insured for \$6,700 in the Chau On and Po On Insurance Companies. The damage is estimated at about \$500.

## DAY BY DAY.

## HAPPINESS DEPENDS VERY LITTLE ON OUR SURROUNDINGS AND VERY MUCH ON OURSELVES.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar "on demand" to-day was 2s. 3/16d.

## To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 32nd anniversary of the battle of Abu Klea.

## The War Loan.

We are requested to state that the Chartered Bank is prepared to receive and forward to London applications for the new War Loan.

## Full-Court Postponed.

Owing to the non-arrival of Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of H.B.M. Court in China, the Full Court, which was fixed to sit to-day, had to be postponed.

## Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the fund of the Hospitals:—Passage Money Fund, \$50.

## War Comforts.

Mrs. Capell's Working Party has to-day sent off the following parcels through Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Company:—One parcel to Miss Vivian, 20 pieces Women's clothing; one parcel to Miss Tucker, 23 pieces men's clothing; one parcel to Miss Douglas, 21 pieces children's clothing.

## Alleged Dock Theft.

Another pesty thief was before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a coolie being charged with stealing 54 lbs. of lead, valued at \$7, from the Tai Kok Dockyard. Evidence was given that defendant was seen to hide the lead in a hole in the wall. His Worship ordered a remand until to-morrow for further enquiries to be made.

## Couldn't Find an Excuse.

Found carrying four-light railway metals, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of them; before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated that they appeared to belong to the Government. Defendant could not satisfactorily explain how he got them, and His Worship fined him \$11, or 14 days' hard labour.

## Schoolboys' Gutting.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Tam Ho, the proprietor of the Kennedy Town Cinematograph, placed his theatre at the disposal of Shing-pun School, over 400 past and present pupils attending. The films shown were two episodes of "Exploits of Elsie," one of the "Trey of Hearts" and half a dozen Keystone and other comics—a three hours' performance. The master and pupils desire publicly to tender their thanks to Mr. Tam Ho for his hospitality.

## Victoria Theatre.

Very crowded houses have again ruled at the Victoria during the past few nights, and "The Iron Claw" serial bids fair to be fully as popular as its predecessors of the same class. The Victoria has also been offering a new Pathé Gazette, which contains some very striking features; as well as one of its excellent scenic pictures:—"Across Hindustan." Last night there was another good house, when various comic features were added. The Band of the 18th Infantry played some fine selections. To-night the 3rd and 4th episodes of "Greed" will be given, together with a variety of comic pictures.

## FIRE.

## Outbreak Originates in Cigarette Store.

Early this morning a fire broke out at a cigarette store, which was situated in a niche in the wall on the west side of the house, No. 384, Queen's Road Central. The fire spread to a cook-house at the rear of the premises, this, with the contents, being destroyed.

The prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade prevented the flames from doing much damage, and the fire was soon extinguished. The premises are insured for \$6,700 in the Chau On and Po On Insurance Companies. The damage is estimated at about \$500.

## WAR CHARITIES.

## Subscription List No. 11.

Already acknowledged... \$164,636.90

General... 20

Orderly... 20.62

Scholars of the Kowloon British School... 25

Accountant... 5.89

Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Tram Station and Blake Pier... 5.89

Ojegor Singh (monthly subscription)... 5

Staff-Lane Crawford & Co. (monthly sub)... 138

Mr. M. Belisito... 100

"Abe" 5

Scholars of the Victoria School... 10

Sarain Singh... 20

Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription)... 6

Mrs. W. M. Gomes... 4

Robbie... 10

F. H. T. 39.39

Proceeds of sale of two oil paintings by Miss Fung Hon, sold at War Charities performance Tai Ping Theatre... 200

A. & I. L. 40

Messrs. David Sissoon and Co. Ltd. 700

Proceeds of theatrical performances inaugurated by the China Sub Committee per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Chairman... 19,800

St. S. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. (monthly subscription)... 49

Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow... 20

Mr. T. Carr Ramsey, Swatow... 5

Mr. S. Barber, Swatow... 10

Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow... 5

Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow... 10

Mr. W. Howard, Swatow... 5

Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Swatow... 10

Mr. G. B. Joly, Swatow... 10

Ojegor Singh (monthly subscription)... 5

F. H. T. 21.70

Mr. W. Morley... 50

Staff—Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. (monthly subscription)... 138

"Two Down" 5

E. K. 25

Corporate... 1.65

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. 500

Monthly subscriptions 4,413.50

Prisoners of War:—

Mrs. Cartwright... 50

Some members of the Hongkong Club and profit on a

Bowling Match... 102.93

Some members of the Hongkong Club and profit on a

Sailors and Sailors Families Association:—

An American... 20

Monthly subscriptions 20

Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund:—

Heelan Mac... 10

Star and Garter Fund:—

Mr. W. Adams Oram... 100

G. B. D. 5

Three Indian Ladies Book... 30

The Ladies' Bridge Book... 26

National Association for Relief in Belgium:—

Mrs. M. H. Quinn... 10

Anonymous... 41

Xmas Thank Offerings... 216.22

Home:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., \$10... 17.30

British and Foreign Sailors Society:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., \$25... 432.43

Soldiers Club Association:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., \$25... 216.22

Pipe Fund:—

Mr. F. G. Becks (monthly subscription)... 5

Mr. F. G. Becks (monthly subscription)... 5

Bank interest... 508.06

## PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

To-morrow's  
Special "Telegraph" Feature.

In view of the number of congratulations which we have received on the first of the series of special articles on "Practical Patriotism" (appearing in the Telegraph of December 26) we take pleasure in informing our readers that the second will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

These articles are being specially written for the Telegraph by a gentleman who possesses an exceptional inside knowledge of foreign trade conditions in China, and they will be found to contain what every patriotic Britisher ought to know as to the position of his country's commercial affairs in the Far East, past, present and future. To-morrow's article covers a wider field even than its predecessor, and is full of helpful suggestions which all interested in trade concerns will cordially welcome.

## CHEATING THE PUBLIC.

## Faulty Weights and Scales.

There were quite a number of Chinese shopkeepers and dealers before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, to answer summonses brought against them by Inspector Terratt, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for having faulty weights and scales. All the defendants were grocers and market stall holders, of Sham Shui Po and Tai Kok Tsui.

Inspector Terratt said that the defendants all did a good business, and, in some instances, the scales had been tampered with by the addition of cash, whilst in others light weights were the cause of the deficiencies. The discrepancies ranged from two per cent. to eight-and-a-half per cent. against the purchaser.

Twelve defendants were fined sum varying from \$5 to \$25, and two cases were adjourned until Friday.

## VICEROY AND RACES.

## A Calcutta Opinion.

Calcutta, 4th December.—In regard to the Viceroy's decision not to attend Rangoon or Calcutta Races, a correspondent to the Englishman says: What His Excellency's reason for this decision may be I do not profess to know; but I can give some very sound reasons why he should grace the races with his presence, and I commend them in all earnestness to his attention. My principal one is this: it will leave an extraordinarily bad effect on the native mind. I assure His Excellency that I am speaking with more years' knowledge of India and India's people than I care to remember. My life's work is entirely mixed up with the daily work of natives. It is the most important part of my job to get as complete an understanding as a Westerner ever can of the workings of the native mind. Since the war broke out the daily question I have had to answer has been "Sahib, how goes the war. It the news good?" Surely a difficult enough question to answer at times. You point to the prosperity of India. You proudly draw their attention to the fact that barring a shortage of freight, their industries, thanks to our Navy, were never more flourishing and—slap is the middle of your argument—comes as a thunderclap "the barra lat zibh is not going to races" candidly the Indian not only does not understand it, he misunderstands it, that is putting the case in a nutshell. In Australia His Excellency had a great reputation for making up his own mind on lines of sound commonsense, and acting accordingly. I simply ask him to do the same over this racing question and not to allow himself to be influenced by the miserable mutterings of ill-informed people in some of the Home papers, the only motto for India is "thumbs up."

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

## List of Prize-Winners.

The following is a full list of the prize-winners at Queen's College for the past year:—

## Scholarships.

Senior: Morrison, G. A. V. Hall, Blake, Chan Yam-tin; Stewart, Wong To-on; Wright, Tsang Kau-kwai; Bellios, S. D. Imsil; Ho Tang, Chau Kwan-po; Ho Kom-tong, Ko Yau-cheung; Ho Fook, Lo Man-ho; Junior: Bellios, U Sui-cheung; Morrison, Chan U-ying; Alfred May, U Yim-ping; Stewart, Lo Fook; Ho Wing, Tsoi Wai-king; Ho Iu, Ng Iu-cheung; Ho Kwong, Wong Hong-kwok; Desly, Tong Hon-ki; Ralphs, U Shun-pui; Li Hy-san, Lam Wan-po; A. W. Grant, Wei Tat.

Government Free Scholars, Teoi Tex-shek, Ho Leung-wong, A. Kho, Ho Chan-cheung and Pui U-kwo.

## Hongkong University Certificates.

Matriculation.—Uhan Tang-ying, Chan Yam-tin, Tsang Kun-wei, S. D. Imsil, G. A. V. Hall, Wong Tei-on, Hung Ho-chiu, Benjie Pon, Tsang King-ham, Senior Local, Wong-ki, Lan Pau-chi; Junior Local, Chan Kwan-po (Matric with honours in December, 1916), Wong Cheung-ching, Mohammed Ahsan-Khan, Chan Iu-chau, Lam Wan-po, Chan Pi-ki, Mak Man-po, Shin Kwei-chang, Wong Kwok-hin, Lau Hon-cho, Cheung Lui-kong, A. H. Fatty-dad, Yeung Him, Shin Lok-shang, Chan Kai-ping, Yeung Kui-ki, Lo Chiu-long, Chau Shiu-po, Chan Shiu-po, Ling Man-i, Fung Pak, Ko Yau-cheung, Leung Yau-cheung, Ta Chung-kai, Leung Shin-chuen.

## Special Prizes.

Ralph's "Gold Medal Head

Prefect," S. D. Imsil; McNeill Memorial, G. A. V. Hall; Bellios Prize for Mathematics, Chan Yam-tin; A. collie Composition Prize, Chau Yam-tin, Lam Wan-po, Lo Man-ho; Runjahn Prize for Literature, G. A. V. Hall; Papil Teacher's Prizes, Sy-to Wing-hong, Tang Shiu-sham, Kong Yuk-tong.

## Other Prizes.

History.—Lo Man-ho, F. A. Xavier, Fang Ki-ku.

Composition.—G. A. V. Hall, Eck Ching-wa, F. A. Xavier, Wong Tin-eik, S. Hareen, Chan Pung-ai.

Class Prizes.—Hung Ho-chiu,

Bennie Pon, Mak Man-po, Shin

Kwei-shang, Shin Lok-shang,

Cheung Lui-kong, Yeung

Kai-ki, Lo Chiu-long, Ling

Man-i, To Chung-ka, Tam Wai-ying, Lo Ki-ai, Wu

Min, Fan Shiu-ching, Wong Tin-sik, Cheng Shiu-long, E. Haroon,

S. Haroon, Tsui Ping-tong, Chan

U-fai, S. Po-i, Ku Chik-ja,

Tsui Wai-shan, Chau Shiu-to,

A. A. Rumjahn, Wong Chuan

kong, Ng Iu-cheung, Wei Yu,

Chung Wei-sun, Tam Ping, Tong

Hoo-ki, Lam Ming-fan, Sang

Ying-lan, Ho Shai-cheung.

Vernacular Prizes.—Upper

School.—Wai Lan-sang, Wong

Tsaeung-ching, Tong Cheung-ying

Ho Kwai-tin, Keung Shiu-san,

Law Ping-tsang, Lo Wai-kwan

Wo Chenz, Wo Min, Sy Tso-

hong, Lower School.—Yeung

Shiu-ching, Leung U, Hung

Sang-ksi, Tai Hon-nam, Siu Kai-

ying, Wei U, Chung Wai-sun,

Chau Tsoo-shan, Tong Pak-Wai,

Kong King-tin, Philip Danen-

berg.

Chees Prizes.—Cheung Chung-

yi, Kong Ping-fa, Ling Tsoo,

Wei Tat, Wong Ki.

## FIRST AID.

## St. John Ambulance Association Examination.

At an examination in first aid, held recently, the following pupils from the Bellios Girls' School were successful:—1, Chung King-lok; 2, Liua Figueiredo; 3, Fok Yum-yung; 4, Alda Franco; 5, Lei Pok-yuk; 6, Arioza Lopes; 7, Florence Lyon; 8, Poon Sac-han; 9, Eunice Samy; 10, Shin Takhing; 11, Tang Hon-ying; 12, Lucy Thomas; 13, To Hwua-long; 14, Tung Luk-ning; 15, Wong San-ian; 16, Auri Xavier.

Dr. F. T. Keyt was the Honorary Lecturer to the class, and Deputy Surgeon General Draper, R.N., acted as Honorary Examiner.

## THE RACES.

## Sale of Matched Sites.

Moors, Hughes and Hough yesterday afternoon conducted an auction sale of sites to be utilized for the accommodation of tooth and mashed, on ground adjoining the Racecourse at Happy Valley, at the coming Races. The sale resulted as follows:—

Site No. 1.—\$500, Jockey

Club.

Site No. 2.—\$400, Jockey

Club.

Site No. 3.—\$570, Jockey

Club.

Site No. 4.—\$470, Unity.

Site No. 5.—\$620, Unity.

Site No. 6.—\$800, Unity.

Site No. 7.—\$910, B. Xavier.

Site No. 8.—\$1,120, R. J.

Remedios.

Site No. 9.—\$860, A. Ritchie.

Site No. 10.—\$980, B. Xavier.

Site No. 11.—\$1,000, Ah Low.

Site No. 12.—\$1,010, Chew

Fung.

Site No. 13.—\$1,000, Kwong

Kee.

Site No. 14.—\$1,000, Man Kee.

Site No. 15.—\$1,100, Aoi.

Site No. 16.—\$850, Lee.

Site No. 17.—\$399, Ah On.

Site No. 18.—\$350, Ah On.

Site No. 19.—\$110, Ah On.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Musketry Course, 1917. Part I.

No. 2 Company.—All Recruits and all members of this Company who did not fire or failed to pass, Part II of the 1916 Course, will attend the range on Sunday next, January 21, as follows:—

1. Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters at about 1.30 p.m.

2. Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, leave Blake Pier at 1 p.m. sharp, returning from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m.

3. Recruits will attend with their respective Sections.

4. Members of No. 5 Section will bring their Service rifles. Recruits and members of remaining sections will have rifles issued to them on the range.

5. Company Inspectors and the Company Sergeant Major will attend on the range all day.

6. Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend with their respective sections.

7. Uniform with helmets to be worn by all to whom same has been issued.

8. No ammunition is to be individually brought on the range.

9. Leave will be granted under S. O. 86 only. Ten men are on report for absence on January 14. Staff and Inspectors.

The following will attend musketry on January 21, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m.:—

Surgeon Superintendent, Chief Inspector Wong, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Mackenzie, and Lenigan.

Also Surgeon Inspector Thomas, and Company Inspectors, Un, Tape, and Moon.

Police School.

Wednesday, January 17.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, January 18.—Staff Class (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, January 19.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

For composition of these classes, refer to Orders of January 13 and 15.

No. 1 Company.

All ranks except recruits will

parade, without rifles, under the

O. C. Company at Central Station

at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January

19.

China New Year.

Staff Inspector Lenigan will do

Visiting Patrol duty on January

23, on which date No. 1 Company

takes over the duties of Nos. 3

and 4 Companies.

"Police Reserve Gazette."

Certain Section Commanders

have not yet sent in their lists of

subscribers. In assisting in the

monthly distribution of copies,

Section Commanders are advised

to make use of the postal service

(one cent stamp). Monies so

spent will be refunded by the

Business Manager.

Joined.

No. 2 Company, Section 5—P.

C. 798 A. Britton.

No. 2 Company, Section 6—P.

C. 798 A. D. Soares.

Dr. F. T. Keyt was the Honorary

Lecturer to the class, and Deputy

Surgeon General Draper, R.N.,

acted as Honorary Examiner.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

## SHIPPING

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## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.



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For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

F. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		
CUTTA via Singapore, F'ang & Rangoon		
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & C'bo		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "TAISAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 359 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the —

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

## NOTICES.

## WELLS FARGO &amp; CO.

## EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE ... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the commercial world.BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,  
15. Morrison Hill Road.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

## GRAVING DOCK.

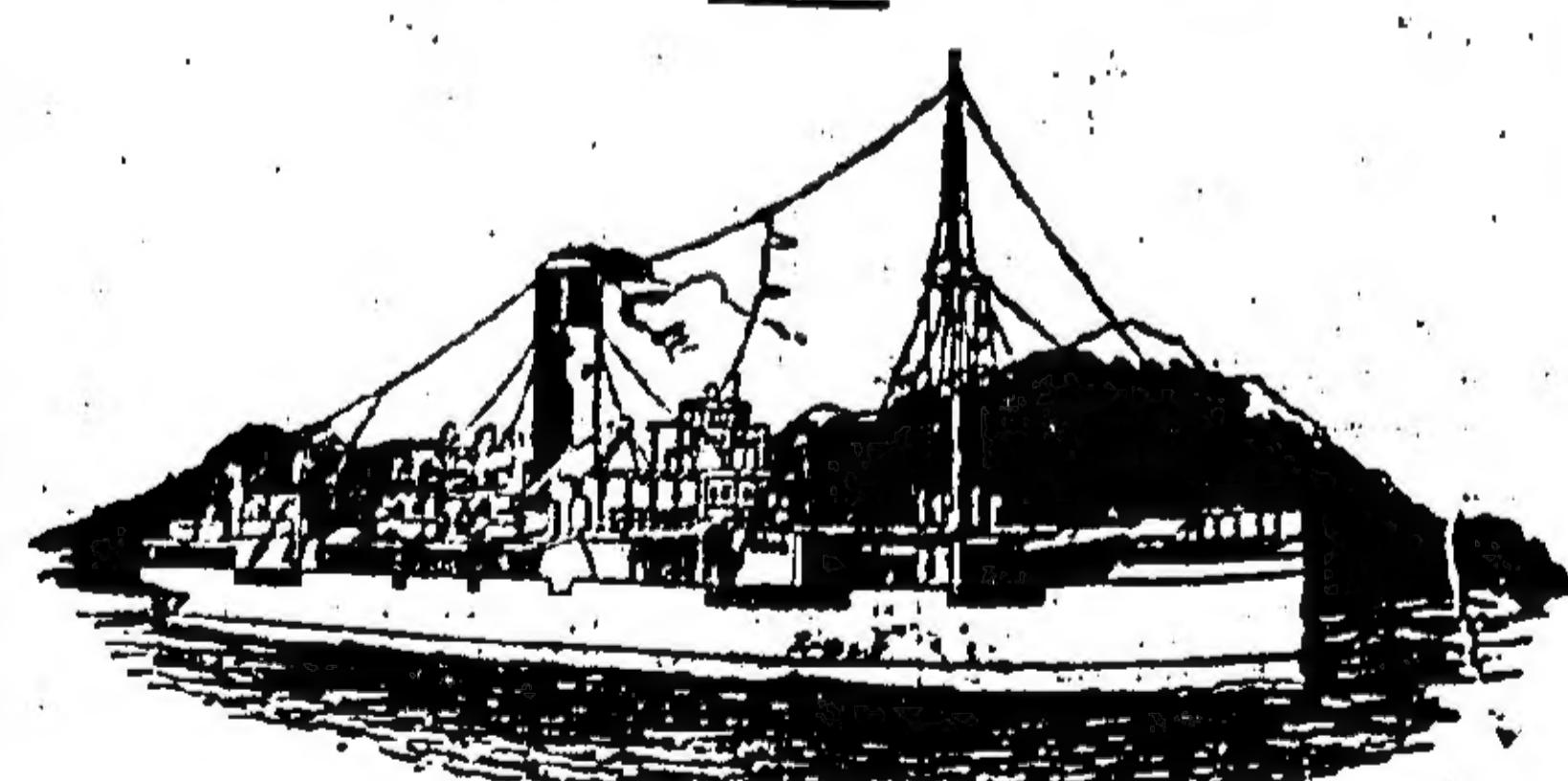
787' X 88' X 34'-6"

## PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

## ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR —

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
MR. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in  
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine &amp; Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &amp;c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN AGENTS.  
Tel. Address TAIKOO DOCKYARD TEL. NO. 212.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
CO., LTD.

A S already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main ..... shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.Age is.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.THE HONGKONG CENTRAL  
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Monday 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL  
ESTATE LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER

Secretary to  
THE HONGKONG LAND  
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND  
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Jan. to 21st Jan. 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time
Mon.	15	5.0	5.7
Tues.	16	5.0	5.7
Wed.	17	5.0	5.7
Thur.	18	5.0	5.7
Fri.	19	5.0	5.7
Sat.	20	5.0	5.7
	21	5.0	5.7

m morning. a afternoon

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived, Large Shipments of  
Choicest Hams.CONSIGNEES  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From EUROPE, COLOMBO  
and STRAITS.THE Company's Steamship  
"ATSUTA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th January, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1917.AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN  
LINE.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,  
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF MADRAS"

Captain WM. GRAY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

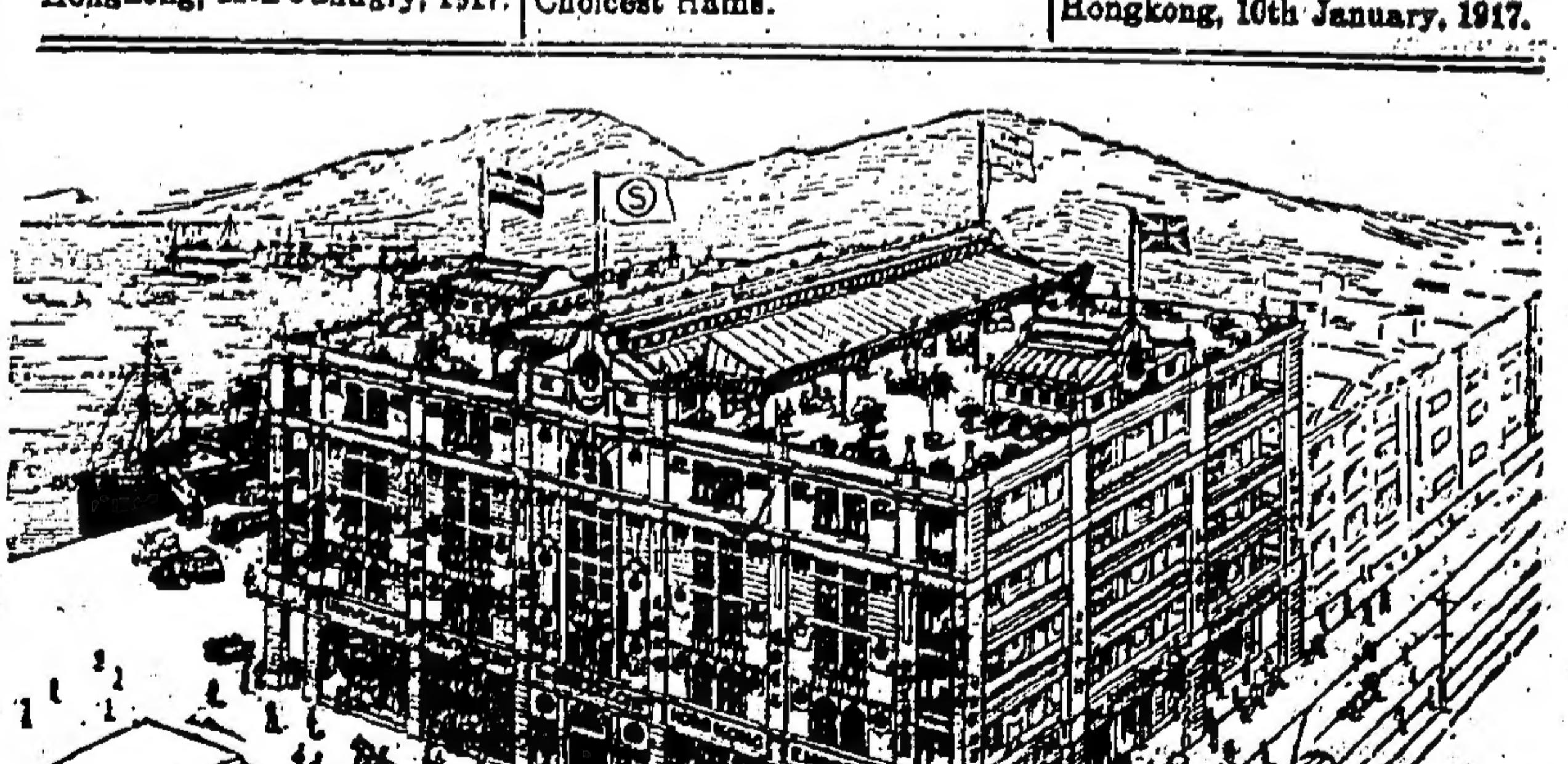
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by  
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1917.



THE SINCERE CO., LTD.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.  
AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN  
EVERY RESPECT.  
WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.  
REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN.

## SHIP'S ANCHORS.

French Officer Again Before Court

The hearing was continued, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, of the charge of stealing two ship's anchors, against M. Balsotis, the chief officer of the s.s. *Hue*.

As we reported yesterday, it is alleged that the defendant sold the anchors of the boat, which was lying in port while negotiations for her sale were being made, to a marine hawker, who in turn sold them to a marine dealer, from whom they were purchased by a junk master. It was when the junk was leaving the harbour that the anchors were recovered.

The Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McI. Meeser) again appeared to prosecute, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins (instructions by Mr. Otto Konz, Stog) defended.

The first witness called was the Captain of the *Hue*, who said he had seen the two anchors, and they seemed to be the same as those missing from the boat. He first missed the anchors on December 11, and at a rough estimate they were worth \$500 as old iron. Defendant was his chief officer then, but was signed off on January 13. Witness was going to hand over the ship, which had now been sold to her new Chinese owners, to-day. At the Water Police Station, he was shown the paper (produced) and the name it bore was defendant's. He knew defendant's writing, but would not say whether this was his or not. It was a very rough signature.

Questioned by Mr. Meeser, witness denied that he told Inspector Gordon that he knew whose handwriting it was and was prepared to swear to it. What he said was that he recognised the name. He had never said that he could swear that the anchors were the ship's, but he admitted they were like them. Witness did hear defendant say he was willing to pay \$250 to get the anchors back on board the ship and then fight his case. At the same time defendant denied the charge.

A painter, who also buys material of ships, said he was going along the Praya on December 10, when he met another man, and after a conversation they both went to the s.s. *Hue*. Witness was told to see the Chief Officer about two anchors, which he did. The Chief Officer (defendant) told him there were two anchors to be changed for stores, and after witness had seen them they went into a cabin, where defendant said he did not want any more stores but wanted \$100. Witness then and there paid the money and defendant gave him the paper (produced) which witness thought was a receipt. Witness engaged a boat and defendant gave orders for the anchors to be removed. They were taken ashore, and he later delivered them to marine store dealers — the Tuk Wing shop.

Another painter belonging to a sampan, who met the previous witness on the Praya and told him about the anchors, said he was told on board the s.s. *Hue*, that the anchors were for sale. He told the previous witness, and they both went on board. Witness went on to corroborate the previous man's statement as to what transpired on board.

An accountant of the Tuk Wing shop, of 43, Wing On Street, deposed to buying the anchors for \$160.20 from the two previous witnesses. Before buying the anchors he asked if they had any receipt, and they produced a piece of note paper on which was the flag of Messrs. Marti and Co. The paper was the one produced.

Inspector Gordon spoke to enquiries being made and to the recovery of the anchors and the arrest of defendant. He stated that the Captain said that he recognised the signature and also the anchors. Witness heard the captain tell defendant: "It's your blame; the faults of the ship will be stolen next." Later on, a conversation took place between members of Messrs. Marti and Co. and the Captain and defendant, when defendant said: "I will pay for all expenses

## INDIAN CONSTABLE CAUTIONED.

Question of Control of Ricksha Coolies.

An Indian constable, No. B262, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with assaulting a ricksha coolie at the entrance to the Star Ferry, Hongkong.

Evidence was given by Major Robertson, who said that on January 4, he arrived off the Star Ferry at Hongkong, when he saw the ricksha coolie, who met him daily, as usual.

Witness stood at the entrance to the Ferry and the coolie, seeing him, ran towards him. The Indian constable stopped him, and the coolie then pointed to witness. The constable struck the coolie, and witness went up and asked the constable why he did so. He not seem to understand. Later witness reported the matter to the Hon. C. S. P.

The ricksha coolie stated that he was struck a blow in the face. The constable denied striking the coolie, but said he pushed the man back, because he left the stand out of his turn.

Mr. Woodhouse, D.S.P., said that the police were instructed to stop coolies leaving the stands out of their order. It was very difficult for a man to know that a particular coolie always drove the same fare, and it was obvious that the constable did not know so in this case. It was an unofficial sort of thing for anyone to subsidise a public driver, and an arrangement the police could not recognise. Supposing there had only been this coolie on the stand and another person had wanted the ricksha, and the man refused to drive him, the man could have been summoned because rickshas were for public convenience. He thought a better plan would be for Major Robertson to walk to where his particular coolie was and engage him from there, and not leave him to run from out of middle of the stand. The constable had an exemplary character and had done very good work in connection with ricksha stands.

His Worship thought the constable had struck the coolie, but considered that a caution would meet the case.

## GERMANY'S 1,663,794 PRISONERS.

29,297 Captives Die in Two Years.

December 1.—A Berlin telegram states that statistics have been published regarding sanitary conditions among prisoners of war in Germany, according to which on August 1 this year there were 1,663,794 prisoners of war in Germany, 29,297 having died during the two years of war—6,032 from tuberculosis, 4,201 from spotted fever, 6,270 from wounds, and 6,003 from other illnesses.

The cases of tuberculosis were decreasing, thanks to brilliant medical treatment, and numerous patients were able to leave the sanitary institutions. The statistics say that only 0.18 per 1,000 prisoners of war committed suicide.—Reuters.

for the anchors to be placed on board, and will compensate the junkman who has bought them." Witness said he could not drop the matter without the authority of the C. S. P. When charged, defendant gave the name of "M. Salvator," which did not correspond with the name on the passport, and when this was pointed out defendant said he had two names.

Mr. Meeser said the signature on the passport was very similar to the one on the paper given by defendant to the man who purchased the anchors, but he would leave the comparison to his Worship.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon, bail being fixed at \$600 cash, or a bond for \$1,000.

## EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Question of Compounding a Felony.

Before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this afternoon, a Chinese clerk, employed by the Kailan Mining Administration, at their offices in Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, was charged with embezzling \$2,000.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to defend. When the complainant went into the box, he said he wished to withdraw the charge, because defendant was his brother.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan said the Hon. C. S. P. had said that if the prosecution wanted the coolie, and witness went up and asked the constable why he did so. He not seem to understand. Later witness reported the matter to the Hon. C. S. P.

The ricksha coolie stated that he was struck a blow in the face. The constable denied striking the coolie, but said he pushed the man back, because he left the stand out of his turn.

Mr. Woodhouse, D.S.P., said that the police were instructed to stop coolies leaving the stands out of their order. It was very difficult for a man to know that a particular coolie always drove the same fare, and it was obvious that the constable did not know so in this case. It was an unofficial sort of thing for anyone to subsidise a public driver, and an arrangement the police could not recognise. Supposing there had only been this coolie on the stand and another person had wanted the ricksha, and the man refused to drive him, the man could have been summoned because rickshas were for public convenience. He thought a better plan would be for Major Robertson to walk to where his particular coolie was and engage him from there, and not leave him to run from out of middle of the stand. The constable had an exemplary character and had done very good work in connection with ricksha stands.

His Worship thought the constable had struck the coolie, but considered that a caution would meet the case.

## CANADIAN OFFICER'S OVERDOSE.

Danger of Giving Prescriptions for Narcotics.

A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at an inquest at Westminster on Major John Redmond Meredith (38), of the 25th Canadian Regiment, a son of the Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Meredith. He was on leave from Shorncliffe, and was found dead in bed at the Regent Palace Hotel.

Captain William Carson McBrien, a brother officer, said that Major Meredith, who was in civil life a barrister and lived at Toronto, was troubled with insomnia, for which he took a preparation known as "Somnol." On November 22 he joined the witness at the hotel, where they shared a room. During Saturday night the witness was disturbed by the stillness of the room, and got up to turn the light on. He found that Major Meredith was dead.

Captain Joseph Jordan, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, said that before they left Canada he had occasionally given Major Meredith a bromide to make him sleep, and also mentioned to him that he himself had taken "Somnol," which was an American preparation and a similar drug to veronal. The witness had given Major Meredith two prescriptions for this.

The Coroner: Do you think it wise to give him possession of a prescription that would enable him to get as much as he likes? You can control the amount.

The Witness: You cannot control the amount of any prescription.

The Coroner: You could have put on it that it was not to be repeated.

Dr. Vernon, of Harley Street, said that death resulted from an overdose of a narcotic poison. A lay person would not be able to get the preparation without a prescription, and he agreed that Major Meredith could have obtained as much as he liked with the prescription.

The Coroner: You can get a bucketful if you like with a prescription, like that. It is a very dangerous thing to hand prescriptions to patients without limiting the amount they could get, as a man may find it does not work and take more and more.

## LABOUR EDITOR AND ARMY.

A Conscientious Objector.

Mr. A. Hanner Brookway, editor of the *Labour Leader*, who was arrested as an absconder under the Military Service Act, was tried by a District Court-martial, sitting at Chester Castle, for refusing to obey a military order.

Mr. Brookway's case differed from that of most of the conscientious objectors who have been put into the army. He obtained exemption from combatant duties, and the Central Appeal Tribunal gave him the opportunity of freeing himself from non-combatant military work as well, the condition being that he should undertake work of national importance approved by the Tribunal. This condition he refused to accept, because he would not "bargain with militarism." Not having satisfied the condition, he was in due course arrested and handed over to the military authorities. He pointed out to the Court that, although he had been exempted from combatant service, he had been placed in a combatant regiment.

The president of the Court was Major F. A. Maunsell, Captain and Hon. Major A. S. Cooper acted as prosecutor. Mr. Alexander Cowen Wilson watched the proceedings as a friend of the accused, and Mr. J. Bruce Glasier attended as a witness. The charge was that the accused "when on active service disobeyed a lawful command given by his superior officer, in that at Chester on 30th November he did not undress for medical inspection when ordered to do so." To this Mr. Brookway declined to plead, which was entered as a plea of not guilty. The evidence in support of the charge was not questioned.

Mr. Brookway, giving evidence on his own behalf, said that, while he was not prepared to obey any military order, even of a non-combatant nature, he wished to point out that he had been brought to a combatant regiment when he held a certificate exempting him from combatant service. He handed in a letter from the clerk to the Central Tribunal, which stated that exemption from combatant service only had been granted "subject to the proviso that if within seven days he undertakes, under the direction of the Committee on Work of National Importance, work which has animated thousands of soldiers." Even if he had regarded war as justifiable under certain conditions he could not have participated in the present war. He believed the Government of this and other countries were deluding the people as to the objects of the war and getting them to lay down their lives by false pretences.

He believed that all the Governments of the great Powers shared the responsibility for the war, and that there was little to differentiate one from another in the degree of guilt.

After controverting the declared objects of the British Government in the war, he said that if the purpose of the Government was to secure the liberation of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and the destruction of the menace of German militarism, these objects could be obtained to-morrow without shedding another drop of blood. The British Foreign Office knew that Germany was preparing to withdraw from Belgium and France, and everybody knew that Germany had signed her willingness to enter a league of nations to enforce peace, Lord Grey's own proposal for destroying the menaces of a strong and aggressive military power. Why, then, did the British Government continue to sacrifice thousands of British lives? It did so because "prizes" and "prices" had been promised to the Allies for their part in the war. He did not intend to suggest that the British Government were particularly reprehensible among the Powers. He believed the ruling classes of all the Powers were responsible for the war. He believed the working classes were more peaceable in their hands. He believed the time would come when the workers would be content to be paid no longer, and he hoped the action of the working class would do a little to hasten that time.

Mr. Brookway then made a long statement to the Court, in which he set out in uncompromising language the tribal and political grounds on which he took his stand. He was not guilty, he said, because he was not a soldier. Parliament had enacted that persons holding big views should be exempted from the provisions of the Military Service Act. He was before the Court not because he had not accepted

## "MADE IN GERMANY."

A Useful French Trade Exhibition.

Paris, Nov. 27.—As an eye-opener and object-lesson to French manufacturers, an exhibition has been opened of every kind of German article that found ready sale in France before the war.

It is the custom to allude contemptuously to German goods as shoddy. This exhibition proves that three out of four are no such thing. It is also a revelation to find that practically everything one is most accustomed to the ordinary trifles of everyday life, came from Germany, no matter how homely they might have appeared or how essentially French they seemed.

In short, there is no getting away from the fact that three out of four of the goods that found the readiest sale, and those that the public was accustomed to ask for, were the product of German enterprise.

No one can visit the display now on view without detecting something or other that one was personally partial to; and it is just this insidious, unsuspecting way with which the German article has wormed its way into every household that will make it so hard to replace.

There is not only the question of use and custom to be overcome; that of price is no less an obstacle. Our enemies had brought down the cost of production to infinitesimal proportions. French manufacturers admit that they have no idea how it was done and that even now they are most doubtful as to their ability to compete with the German in this direction.

It has to be done, though, and that is why this exhibition has been arranged. The display is open to manufacturers only, which seems a mistake, for it is certain that it would stagger the ordinary public almost more than it has done men of the trade.

law, but because the tribunal had not administered the law. He regarded war as murder, and therefore could not participate in it; but he wished to make it clear that he did not regard every soldier as a murderer. An act must be judged by its motives, and he appreciated the spirit of sacrifice and duty which had animated thousands of soldiers. Even if he had regarded war as justifiable under certain conditions he could not have participated in the present war. He believed that all the Governments of the great Powers shared the responsibility for the war, and that there was little to differentiate one from another in the degree of guilt.

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## FOOD PROBLEM IN SCANDINAVIA.

Maximum Prices and the Card System.

Stockholm, November 23.—England's entry on the path of State regulation of the supply of necessaries has aroused great interest here, which is mixed with surprise that the measure has been so long delayed. The Scandinavian countries, although not belligerents, have already been prepared on this path, and they are preparing to go very much further. Opinion is universal that conditions next year will be aggravated. The Danish Premier, M. Zible, has warned his countrymen in this sense. "As a result of the unchecked destruction of values by the war, and of the still increasing lack of tonnage," said he, "the worst is to come."

The problem in the Scandinavian countries is much the same as that to be faced by England. In the three countries the average rise in the cost of living is 50 per cent. Norway is worst off. A Norwegian working-class family to-day spends 2,100 crowns on what cost 1,200 crowns in 1914. In Sweden, which is largely self-supporting, prices have risen a little less. In Denmark they have risen very high, but Denmark has escaped the severe housing crisis from which Norway and Sweden are suffering.

In fighting high prices and scarcity Norway has gone farther than Sweden, and her measures differ in kind. In Sweden until this week few measures were taken, and these were mostly measures of the central Government, whereas Norway has left a great deal of it regulating to local self-governing authorities. Sweden has entered upon the card system and maximum price system. She began only this autumn, and on a limited scale; but as there is now a serious scarcity of butter, flour, and milk, and a threatened scarcity of meat, the card system will be extended. A maximum price on butter was imposed last month. On the day it was announced the result of a recent Government conference. From the 21st November maximum prices are imposed for wheat and rye flour, both of which are standardised. The future standard "wheat, meal" will contain 75 per cent of wheat. Imprisonment is the penalty for not observing the standard. Maximum prices are imposed on grain both for producer and dealer. In order to encourage milling so as to relieve the immediate scarcity, a slight increase of the maximum is allowed on flour put in the market before the end of the year.

Next year the State will take into its hands the whole of the country's grain store. As a local measure the Stockholm Necessaries Commission will open its own retail stores, selling for the present only potatoes, certain kinds of fish, vegetables, coffee, and some minor products. In January all over Sweden a card system for bread and milk will be put into force.

Sweden's first experiment with the card system has already been made. On the 1st November sugar cards were introduced. The allowances for individuals is one kilogramme (two metric pounds) a month. Hotels, restaurants, and cafés get only two-fifths of their normal consumption and distillers get only one-fifth. New rules are imposed to prevent the consumption of grain and potatoes in distilling. Restaurants are allowed to sell only limited quantities of drink, and then only when food of fixed value is consumed. The maximum price is locally reasonable price. Another important Norwegian measure is "communal food-trading," united with the food-card system. This has spread everywhere. Christiania has now three municipal food stores, and it will soon have two more. Opposition is raised by private traders, but the system flourishes. The food-card system is regulated largely according to the consumer's income. Thus the sale of milk on the card system (at 48 ore a litre) is limited to families whose incomes are under 2,500 crowns, the maximum for general sale being higher. The communal councils are trading much in fish, the price of which they have brought down by 30 per cent; and they are tackling the housing question by laying the bands on all empty dwellings.

Experience in general is that maximum prices have not been a great success, but that the card system is more successful. It is not so good for the small shopkeeper, as he is short of capital to buy his goods and certain

## DROUGHT IN HUNAN.

Difficulties of Transportation.

Chenow, Dec. 27.—The continued drought is causing a good deal of suffering and no little inconvenience to many of the country people. Disputes and quarrels and even murder, over water rights, have been heard of in some places. Water is so scarce in districts away from the rivers that it must be carried many miles, and used very sparingly. A foreigner on a recent country trip reported that, at some of the inns, the innkeepers were loath to allow the coolies enough water to wash their faces. Nearly all the wells here in the city are dry and most of the fish ponds everywhere. The farmers have been unable to do their autumn ploughing and are predicting a rice famine next year. Vegetables are scarce and very expensive. The tea oil nuts are not more than one-third of a crop and already tea oil is as high as it usually is in the spring months and still going up. Fortunately rice still keeps at about normal prices, but, if rain does not come soon to swell the rivers, it is predicted that rice must go up. There is very little

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

## New Year and Old Enemies.

\* Yunnan's Metal Supply. According to the Commissioner of Customs at Mengtze, in his report for the year 1915, the ever-growing demand for metals on the European market has been the salvation of Yunnan Province. A roaring trade in the export of minerals and metals more than counterbalanced the downfall of the import trade. To begin with, he says our most important export staple, tin from the Kokia mines: encouraged by the constant demand for this commodity by the steady high prices and favoured by an abundance of water for washing purposes, the Kokia miners have been able to turn out a record production of the melted stuff, thereby netting considerable profits. The native smelters, despite their antiquated means of smelting, have been able to stand the competition of the modern machinery imported by the Hei Woo Kung Sau, and to turn out tin of 99 grade.

## British and Chinese Corporation.

The annual general meeting was held at the Canton-street Hotel on Nov. 30, Mr. C. C. Macrae presiding. In moving the adoption of the report he said:—The Corporation has been unable to enter into any fresh business in the year under review. Since the political convulsions which have befallen China, and most seriously affect her financial resources and paralysed her chances of developing the country by enterprises involving expenditure of capital, a Corporation such as ours, whose main purpose is to assist her in such development by providing capital as required, is necessarily at a standstill in its more active operations, and can only mark time and attend to the interests of the various undertakings it has already promoted in that country until more favourable times recur. Fortunately the conservative policy we adopted in more prosperous years has enabled us to continue paying dividends, and were it not for the continual depreciation in the value of our investments, we should have been in a position to pay even higher dividends. In the last five years we have written off for depreciation \$14,865, and this on well selected and intrinsically sound securities. The Chinese Government is indebted to us to a very considerable amount, as it has been impossible to place the issues which would have enabled them to meet these obligations, but I think it is much to the credit of that Government that in the face of enormous difficulties they have steadily paid the interest on their heavy liabilities to us and their numerous foreign creditors, and we have no doubt that they will emerge from their trials with as high a record for good faith and reliability in their engagements as hitherto. The various railways with which this Corporation is associated have, as usual, been under our constant attention, and much of our work consists in dealing with various questions concerning them as they arise from time to time. But I need say no more about them at the moment than to mention that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is proving itself to be as prosperous an undertaking as we believed it would be when we undertook to place the capital with which it was built. In the earlier years it had many difficulties with which to contend, but these are being gradually overcome, and its later earnings have been highly satisfactory and for the first time cover the fixed charges. We propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year free of income tax, carrying forward £19,176 against £12,541 in the preceding year. But with income tax at 5s. in the £1, and the possibility of further increase, it is only right that I should warn you that our paying dividend free of income tax, which in this year makes the amount equal to a dividend of £6 13s. 4d. per cent. subject to tax, must not be taken as a precedent.

We are not yet too far into our New Year to draw a useful lesson or two from this ancient history. As we turn over the pages of the new volume it is worth while to remember that in the new period we are likely to encounter the old enemies.

The sins which trip men up are not so often new and unheard of as old ones rising up again, reinvigorated like hibernating serpents when the spring comes round. It is never safe to imagine you have finally got the better of an evil habit, finally overcome some besetting weakness, parted for ever from some bosom sin. "Watch and pray," for the price of moral emancipation is eternal vigilance. "I saw in my dream," wrote Bayan, "that there is a way to hell from the gate of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction." A young officer writing from the front quoted that sentence recently, as you may have noticed, as the most terrible sentence which was ever written. He was not far wrong.

"He that endureth to the end," says our Lord, "shall be saved," and many a fall comes from forgetting that law. Men and women get toward the middle stage of life, or past it. The pitfalls of youth lie behind. They are settled in life and think themselves secure, every year that passes putting a greater distance between them and that critical time. But if it is never too late to mend, neither is it ever too late to err. There is no stage of life at which you do not need to give heed to your defence. The past is not dead. Any day when you least look for it, the old sins may arise and smite you. There is no safety for any one of us save in keeping in touch with Christ. Be not satisfied to have outgrown, as you may think, the errors and outraged the dangers of the past. Be satisfied with nothing short of constantly aiming at the resurrection life befitting a Christian. "Come see the place where the Lord lay." Not far from the mouldering tomb of a dead prophet but from the abiding priesthood of an ever living Saviour can we draw novices of life

for this year or any year, but in touch with the living Christ there is life indeed. Milton puts it that "Tis the most difficult of tasks to keep

Heights which the soul is competent to gain, and the last might be illustrated indefinitely from the whole upward struggle of the world no less than the history of the individual soul. When some advance in morals has been won, or even some step in civilisation, it is common to say that that battle will never need to be fought again. But is it really so? Is any evil ever destroyed? root and branch without seed or sucker left from which it may spring up again? On the contrary, all men most prize they have to struggle for repeatedly—religion, liberty, enlightenment, health, etc., etc., etc.—who is so grieved enough to imagine that the Christianised world of to-day is finally freed from these scourges of the past?

For instance, when the churches are told, as they are so often, from what motives or in what

spirit I do not now enquire—to

attend to the heathen at home before meddling with those abroad, there is but too much

point to the sneer; for the life of multitudes of baptized people is essentially pagan, in principle, in practice, and even largely in creed. As for superstition, think of the

many who have slackened touch with the gospel and in these times of stress beset themselves to fortuneteller, the card-shuffler, the crystal gazer, or clairvoyant

for the chance of a bit of comfort or some assurance of life beyond the grave. Then tyranny—we are all suffering from the costliest of all historical hallucinations if our country and its Allies are not engaged at this critical hour in a life and death contest for the right to live and breathe and trade and legislate otherwise than may

seem good to the most egregious race of self-deluded egotists that ever dreamt to impose it will upon the world. Here is a new figure on the calendar of the Christian era, yet still the struggle goes on, and the only certainty about it is that we could not abandon it at the present stage without in

fidelity to the past and treason to the future. The enemy has

been putting out feelers after

peace, but, much as some of us

would do to put an end to strife

and slaughter, we cannot but

acquiesce in the subversive

opportunity and "invade the

land" at the coming in of the

year."

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every convention of civilisation,

counting nothing wrong which

may gain it a point, and nothing

right which stands in its way.

Such is the Germanic crime

against humanity, the original

crime of bringing on the war,

outstanced by the deliberately

applied barbarism with which it

has been maintained. It is high

time that neutral nations speak

their mind, if they have a mind,

on these matters. What is the use

of transmitting peace proposals

—which, by the way, are no

proposals—when all mankind is

threatened with a recrudescence

of every sinful tyranny

which disgraced the worst

ages of the world, and peace

at this stage would mean its

triumph? We here cannot

legislate for neutrals, but we can

and should ask what we our-

selves are going to do in this

New Year which finds the great

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good deeds of human creatures

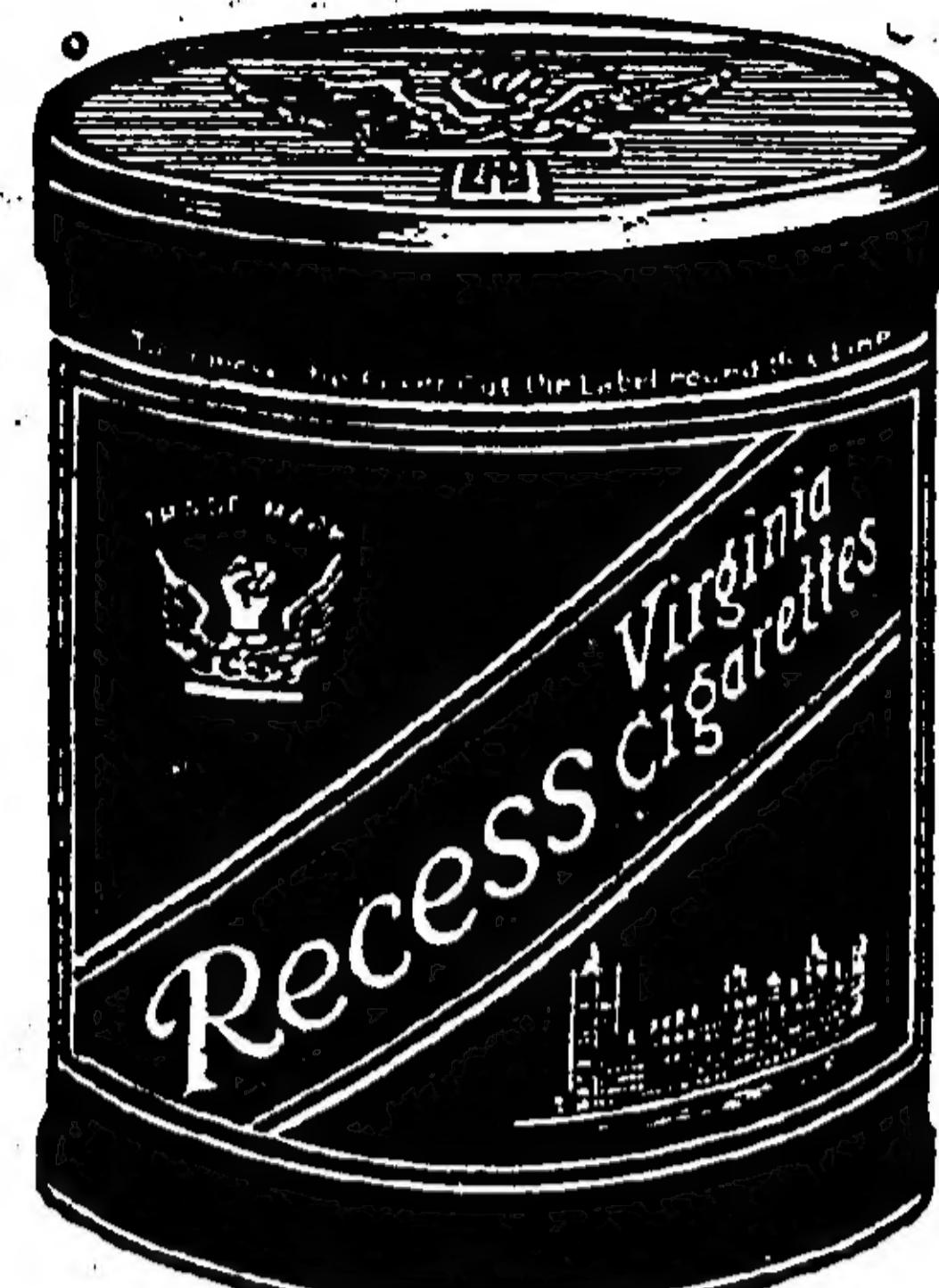
could be traced to their source,

how beautiful would even death

## NOTICES.

## "RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 18th January

1917, commencing at 3.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture

comprising:-

Teak hatsstand, easy chairs blackwood overmantel, flower stands & stools, card table, teak bookcase, writing table, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc. Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner waggon, dinner service, etc., etc.

Double brass & cherrywood bedsteads, teak wardrobes, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, toilet crockery etc., etc.

Also A Consignment of Household Linen.

Damask table cloths and napkins, white lace curtains, bath & face towels, bed covers, cotton sheets, pillow cases, cushion covers, eiderdown quilts etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the

17th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.



THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived. Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

## POST OFFICE.

## MAIL NOTICE.

The Post Office issues the following notification:-

"Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all corre-

pondence posted by the fastest routes.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:-

To Canton, Fatinin, Chan Chien and Whampoa—2 cents for 1/4 Ounce.

To other parts of China—4 cents for each Ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

TELEGRAMS.—

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner waggon, dinner service, etc., etc.

Double brass & cherrywood bedsteads, teak wardrobes, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, toilet crockery etc., etc.

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## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

## OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shauauok, Shatin and Shouengbul.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autu, Ping Shan, Sal Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshu and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Register it in 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 12.00 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.

Shamshu.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Sunday, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Weekdays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Po Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 8.30 p.m.

Shauauok.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 8.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk ng.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is highest over the Eastern Sea and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the south east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.45 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock E. & N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China be-} The same tween H.K. and Lemocks} as No. 1

4 South coast of China be-} The same tween H.K. and Hainan} as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 16, 1917.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1917.

3rd and 4th Episode of

## "THE GREED."

All should see this Beautiful Photo Play

Interesting—

## PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

## "MAKING A GREAT NEWSPAPER."

Comic—

## "MOTHER IN LAW'S RETURN."

## "HOME BREAKING HOUND." (Keystone)

## "MARY JANE DOES THE GRAND."

Owing to the Large Demand for seats at SATURDAY'S Matinees: Two Matinee will take place in future; 1st Matinee 2.15 p.m., 2nd Matinee 5 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coldest Theatre in Hongkong.

## TO-NIGHT! "THE GOLDEN BEETLE CLAN."

(3 reels.)

Charlie Chaplin

(2 reels.)

Also Keystone Comics.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1917.

1st 2nd Episode of "MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."

A startling Detective Feature in 12 Episodes.

WEDNESDAY 17th January:—Continue further Episodes.

(3 reels.)

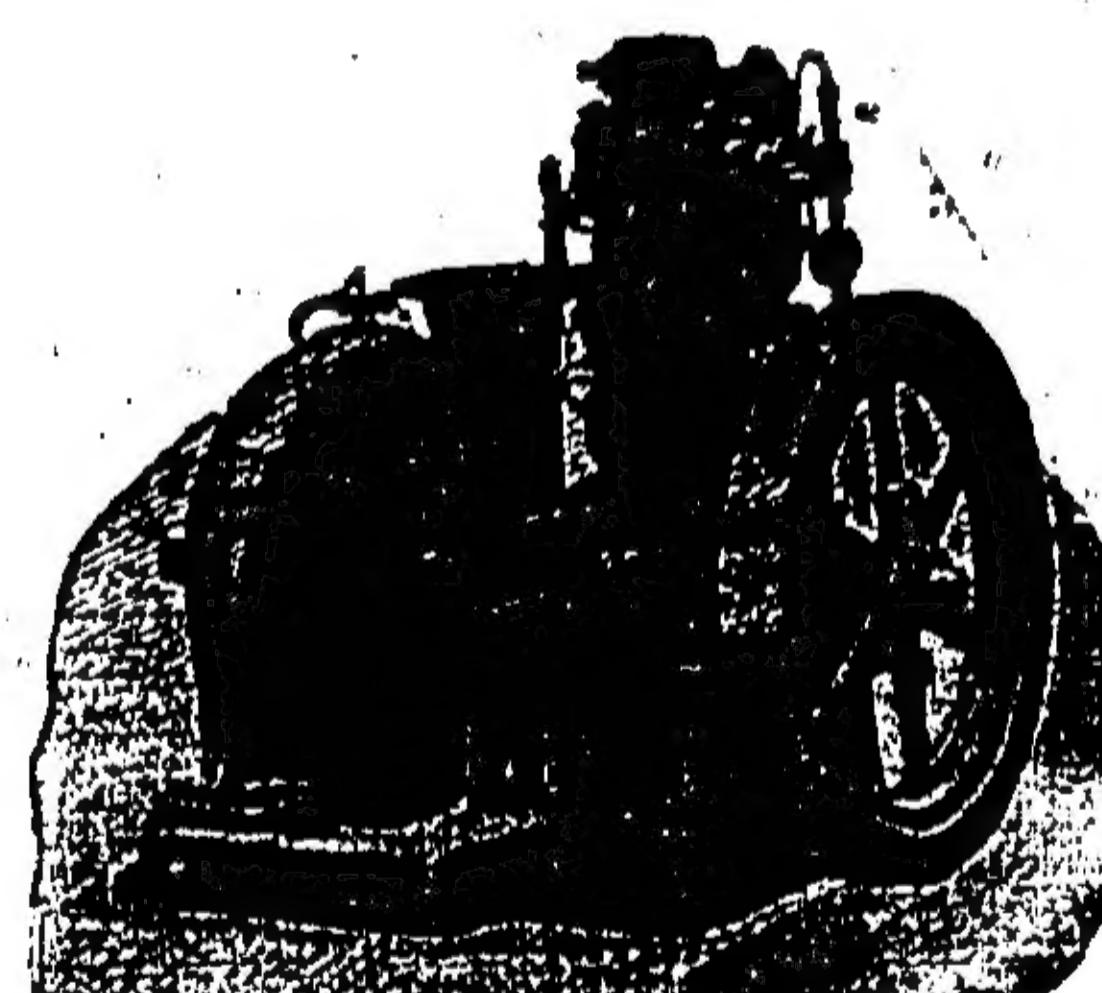
Comic Films will be screened.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

# BOLINDER'S CRUDE OIL ENGINES

## FOR MINING, MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND STATIONARY WORK.

REDUCED REPAIR BILLS, LOW RATE OF FUEL CONSUMPTION, REDUCED DEPRECIATION, INCREASED RELIABILITY.



THE SIMPLICITY OF THE FEW WORKING PARTS ENABLES THE "BOLINDER" TO BE DRIVEN WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A TRAINED ENGINEER.



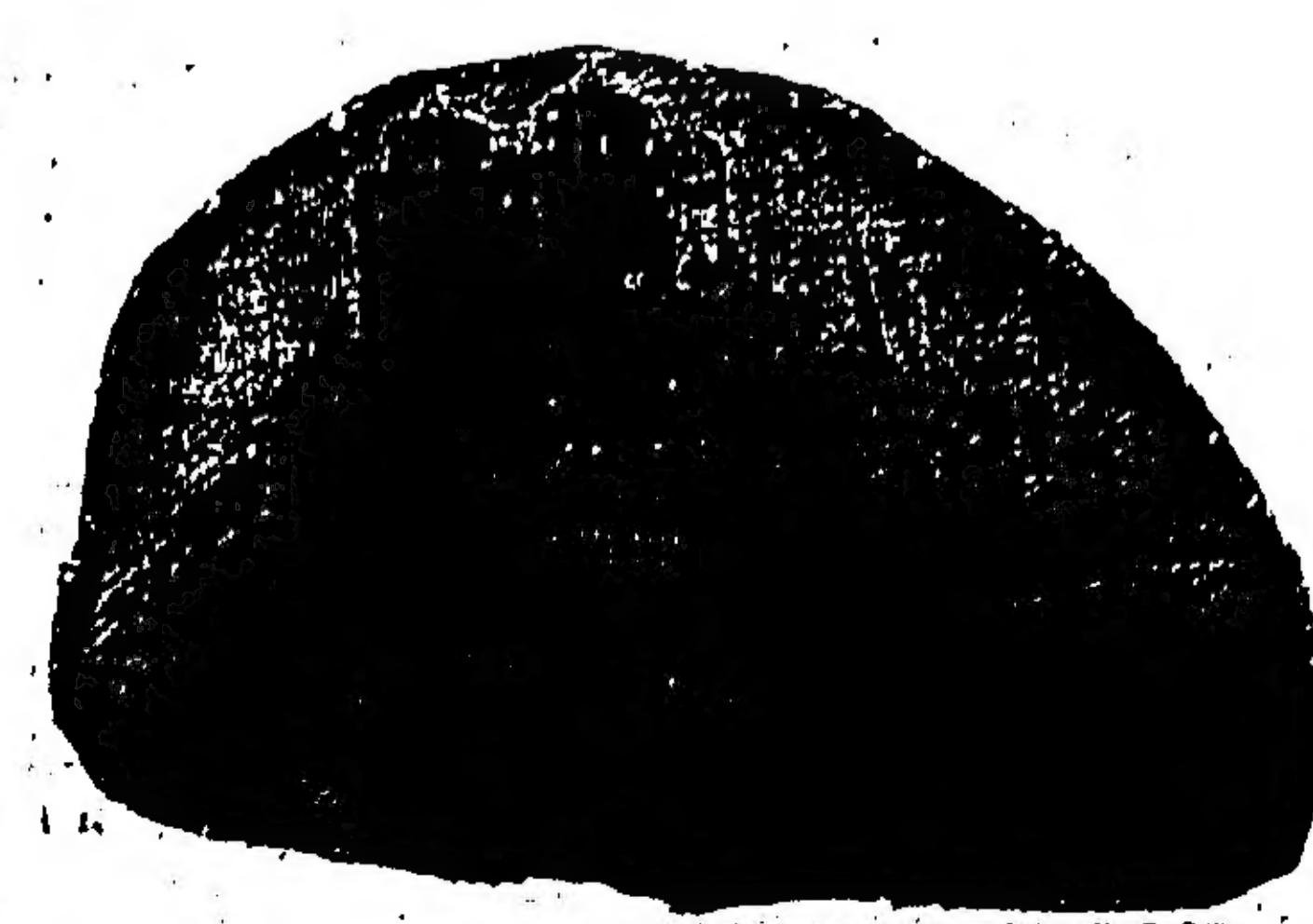
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**W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.**

TEL. NO. 228 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



THERE ARE NO CAMS, VALVES, GEARING, ELECTRIC IGNITION OR VAPORISER TO GET OUT OF ORDER.



The "Bolinder" is made to a Standard Gauge, therefore all Parts are interchangeable, and replacements can be ordered with absolute certainty of their fitting accurately.



Every year additional improvements are made in the "Bolinder" which enables same to lead the world of Hot Bulb engines, but owners of existing engines can usually have the more up-to-date parts added to their present installation, at very little cost and trouble.

